(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. [illegible].)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1788.

ST. PETERSBURG, *October* 30.

ON Sunday laſt a meſſenger arrived here from prince Potemkin, with the news of a victory obtained over the Turks at an attack which they made upon Kimburn, on the night of the 11th inſtant, by a detachment of 5000 men, who landed near the fortreſs from Otſchakow; and although the garriſon was inferior in number, upwards of 4000 Turks were killed or wounded, and the remainder with difficulty eſcaped to their boats. The number of ſlain and wounded on the ſide of the Ruſſians did not exceed 400; but ſeveral officers loſt their lives on this occaſion, and generals Soqwarow and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerouſly wounded.

Upon the arrival of this agreeable intelligence, Te Deum was ſung in all the churches of this capital, and the cannons were fired from the fortreſs.

WARSAW, *October* 31.

A courier has brought to the Ruſſian ambaſſador information of a ſecond bloody engagement between the Turks and Ruſſians. The Turks, to the number of 500, having made a deſcent near Kimburn, under favour of the night, they attacked the Ruſſians by ſurpriſe, and threw them into great confuſion—but a captain having re-aſſembled 600 grenadiers, he aſſaulted the enemy ſo vigorouſly, that they fled towards their boats; another party intercepted their retreat, and cut nearly all of them to pieces. We are informed that general Schuwalow has received a wound in his arm.

BOSTON, *February* 9.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction we announce to the public, that the convention of this commonwealth, on Wedneſday at five o'clock, P. M. *aſſented to*, and on Thurſday *ratified* the *conſtitution*, propoſed by the late federal convention. On this pleaſing event, we beg leave to congratulate the public, and to expreſs our ſincere wiſhes, that the general joy which it has diffuſed through all ranks of citizens, may be an auſpicious omen of the ſuperior advantages which muſt reſult from the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a federal government, as this conſtitution provides.

On the motion for ratifying being declared in the affirmative, by a majority of nineteen, the

Honourable Mr. White, roſe and ſaid, that notwithſtanding he had oppoſed the adoption of the conſtitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberties of his country, yet, as a majority had ſeen fit to adopt, he ſhould uſe his utmoſt exertions to induce his conſtituents to live in peace under, and cheerfully ſubmit to it.

He was followed by Mr. Wedgery, who ſaid, that he ſhould return to his conſtituents, and inform them, that he had oppoſed the adoption of this conſtitution—but that he had been over-ruled, and that it had been carried by a majority of wiſe and underſtanding men:—that he ſhould endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of union and peace among the people he repreſented,—and that he hoped, and believed, that no perſon would wiſh for, or ſuggeſt the meaſure of, a civil war; for, ſaid he, we muſt conſider that this body is as full a repreſentation of the people, as can be conceived.—After expreſſing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have ſhown to the convention, and declaring, as his opinion, that they had not in the leaſt influenced the deciſion—he concluded by ſaying, that he ſhould ſupport, as much as in him lay, the conſtitution, and that he believed, as this ſtate had adopted it, that not only 9, but the whole 13 would come into the meaſure.

General Whitney ſaid, that though he had been oppoſed to the conſtitution, he ſhould ſupport it as much as if he had voted for it.

Mr. Cooley (Amherſt) ſaid, that he endeavoured to govern himſelf by the principles of reaſon—that he was directed to vote againſt the adoption of the conſtitution, and that in ſo doing, he had not only complied with his directions, but had acted according to the dictates of his own conſcience; but that it had been agreed to by a majority, he ſhould endeavour to convince his conſtituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Dr. Taylor alſo ſaid, he had uniformly oppoſed the conſtitution, that he found himſelf fairly beat, and expreſſed his determination to go home, and endeavour to infuſe a ſpirit of harmony and love, among the people.

Other gentlemen expreſſed their inclination to ſpeak, but it growing late, the convention adjourned to this morning, ten o'clock.

The convention met on Thurſday, when major Hobaſon, in a ſhort addreſs, intimated his determination of ſupporting the conſtitution, and exerting himſelf to influence his conſtituents to do the ſame.

Mr. Randal ſaid, he had been uniformly oppoſed to the conſtitution—he had, he ſaid, fought like a good ſoldier, but, as he was beat, he ſhould ſet down contented, hoping the minority may be diſappointed in their fears, and that the majority may reap the full fruition of the bleſſings they anticipate. In the hope that the amendments recommended by his excellency the preſident will take place, I ſhall, ſays he, go home and endeavour to ſatisfy thoſe that have honoured me by their choice; that we may all live in peace.

Major Sawin declared, that the conſtitution had had a fair trial, and that there had not, to his knowledge, been any undue influence exerciſed to obtain the vote in its favour—that many doubts which lay in his mind had been removed—and that although he was in the minority he ſhould ſupport the conſtitution as cheerfully and as heartily as though he had voted on the other ſide of the queſtion.

The above open, manly and honourable conduct of the gentlemen who compoſed the minority, was very different from that of the turbulent oppoſers of the conſtitution in Pennſylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and odious proteſt againſt its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and inſurrection. To the everlaſting honour of Maſſachuſetts will the above be told—as it will convince the world, that her ſons know rightly how to prize the great principle of republicaniſm—that of ſubmitting to the deciſion of a majority.

After the gentlemen above-mentioned had expreſſed their ſentiments—on motion of the honourable Mr Cabot, the following votes were paſſed:

VOTED, *unanimouſly*, That the thanks of this convention, be given to his excellency the preſident, for his generous and patriotic efforts, during a painful illneſs, to unite the members of this body in ſuch a deciſion upon the ſubject of their deliberation, as in his opinion was eſſential to the ſafety and happineſs of the people of the United States; and alſo, for the patient attention, and perfect impartiality, with which his excellency has preſided while his health permitted him to regulate their debates.

VOTED, *unanimouſly*, That his honour the vice-preſident be requeſted to accept the united thanks of this convention, for the uniform candour and impartiality exhibited by his honour, while preſiding in the abſence of the preſident.

Votes of thanks to the Rev. Chaplains, and the proprietors of the meeting-houſe in federal-ſtreet, were alſo paſſed.—After which it was voted to move from the place wherein the convention were then ſitting, to the ſtate-houſe, in order to declare the ratification of the conſtitution, in form; which took place immediately. It being known that the indiſpoſition of body of his excellency the preſident, would prevent him from leading the convention on foot, a number of reſpectable citizens appeared at the door of the houſe with an elegant carriage, into which, with the violence of ardent affection and honeſt enthuſiaſm, they forced his excellency—and notwithſtanding his moſt earneſt ſolicitations to be permitted to proceed in a different manner—they drew him in it to the ſtate-houſe—where the convention, having convened in the repreſentatives chamber, voted to attend the declaration of the ratification of the conſtitution—which was done by the high ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, as follows:

FORM OF RATIFICATION.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In convention of the delegates of the people of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, February 6, 1788.

The convention having impartially diſcuſſed, and fully conſidered, the conſtitution for the United States of America, reported to congreſs, by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to us, by a reſolution of the general court of the ſaid commonwealth, paſſed the twenty-fifth day of October laſt paſt; and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodneſs of the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, in affording the people of the United States, in the courſe of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or ſurpriſe, of entering into an explicit and ſolemn compact with each other, by conſenting to and ratifying a new conſtitution, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity—Do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution for the United States of America.

And as it is the opinion of this convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution would remove the fears, and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this commonwealth, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the federal government, the convention do therefore recommend, that the following alterations and proviſions be introduced into the ſaid conſtitution:

1ſt. That it be explicitly declared, that all powers, not expreſsly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, to be by them exerciſed.

2dly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons, according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred.

3dly. That congreſs do not exerciſe the powers veſted in them by the 4th ſection of 1ſt article, but in caſes when a ſtate neglect or refuſe to make regulations therein mentioned, or ſhall make regulations ſubverſive of the rights of the people, to a free and equal repreſentation in congreſs, agreeably to the conſtitution.

4thly. That congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and excite are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then until congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſition, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall think beſt—and in ſuch caſe, if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed in ſuch requiſition

5thly. That congreſs erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

6thly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he be firſt indicted by a grand jury, except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

7thly. The ſupreme judicial federal court ſhall have no juriſdiction of cauſes between citizens of different ſtates, unleſs the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, be of the value of three thouſand dollars, at the leaſt; nor ſhall the federal judicial powers extend to any actions between citizens of different ſtates, where the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, is not of the value of fifteen hundred dollars, at the leaſt.

8thly. In civil actions, between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact, ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them, requeſt it.

9thly. Congreſs ſhall, at no time, conſent that any perſon, holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

And the convention do, in the name and in behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in congreſs, at all times, until the alterations and proviſions aforeſaid have been conſidered, agreeably to the 5th article of the ſaid conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article.

And that the United States in congreſs aſſembled may have due notice of the aſſent and ratification of the ſaid conſtitution by this convention—It is

RESOLVED, That the aſſent and ratification aforeſaid, be engroſſed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforeſaid, and with this reſolution; and that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, preſident, and the honourable WILLIAM CUSHING, Eſquire, vice preſident of this convention, tranſmit the ſame, counterſigned by the ſecretary of the convention, under their hands and ſeals, to the United States in congreſs aſſembled.

(Signed) JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*
WM CUSHING, *Vice Preſident.*

(Counterſigned)

GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, *Secretary.*

On the ratification being thus declared, a very large concourſe of ſpectators teſtified their ſatisfaction, by repeated huzzas—and the *whole* convention, having been previouſly invited, proceeded, with a

number of the respectable citizens, of a decent repast, prepared in the senate chamber—where, in mutual congratulations, and testimonials of satisfaction, all party ideas were done away; and such a spirit of joy, union and urbanity diffused, as, if continued, must be attended with the most happy consequences, through the commonwealth. The toasts given were truly conciliatory, and were, we believe, drank with sincerity, by every one present—all appeared willing to bury the hatchet of animosity, and to smoke the calumet of union and love.

After this repast, the convention dissolved. Thus far the proceedings of the convention—Now for those OF THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of Boston have ever shewn themselves advocates for freedom—therefore, when a motion had obtained, one of the greatest objects of which is "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity"—they could not resist the strong impulse they must have had, publicly to testify their gratitude, for the pleasing event—Nor have they.—On the decision being declared, the bells in the several public buildings, communicated the happy intelligence to every part of the town, by a peal, which continued for several hours—and which has been continued with short intervals ever since.—The discharge of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, but it was left to yesterday to produce an exhibition, to which America has never before witnessed an equal; and which has exceeded any thing of the kind Europe can boast of.

The committee of tradesmen met on Thursday, and by public advertisements, requested the attendance of the mechanics and artisans of every description in town, at Faneuil Hall at 9 o'clock, yesterday, in order to form, and proceed in grand procession therefrom, to testify their approbation of the ratification of the federal constitution, by the convention of this commonwealth, the 9th instant, and deputed their chairman to request THEIR BRETHREN, the husbandmen of the adjacent towns, to join them; who though the notice was very short, accordingly appeared in town at 9 o'clock; when the several trades being met, at 11 o'clock, in real GRAND PROCESSION, the whole moved from the hall and the following was the

ORDER of the PROCESSION.

Sixteen Foresters, with axes and brush scythes.

MUSICK.

A PLOUGH—drawn by two horses, and two yokes of oxen, with a person holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions.

[The Sons of FREEDOM venerate the PLOUGH.]

Three Sowers, with baskets, strewing grain—and smoking their pipes.

A Brush-Harrow, drawn by a horse.

A large Roller, drawn by a horse and a pair of oxen.

Four Reapers, with sickles, &c.

Four Mowers, with scythes, followed by eighteen Hay-makers, with rakes, &c.

Eight Husbandmen, with hoes, spades and other farming utensils.

A Cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with Flax-dressers at work, and in working dresses.

A yoke of fat cattle, with killers, properly equipped.

A Cart loaded with Beef, followed by eight master Butchers, in clean frocks.

[The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury.]

BLACKSMITHS—preceded by Mr. BAKER, to the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft—decorated with ribbons, &c.

SHIPWRIGHTS—preceded by Deacon SHARP, to the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c.

ROPE-MAKERS—preceded by Mr. WM. M'NEILL, to the number of 75—their waists encircled with hemp—with a cable-sled, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial music.

MAST-MAKERS—preceded by Mr. S. HARRIS, to the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.

SAIL-MAKERS—preceded by Deacon BARRETT, to the number of 30, with their tools.

SHIP-JOINERS—preceded by Mr. T. URAN, to the number of 34, with their tools decorated.

BLOCK-MAKERS—preceded by Mr. J. BALCH, to the number of 30, with tools, &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS—to the number of 6, with instruments, &c.

COOPERS—preceded by Mr. AVERS, to the number of 23, with tools decorated, &c.

BOAT-BUILDERS—preceded by Mr. T. HICHBORN, to the number of 20, with tools, &c.

PAINTERS—to the number of 20, with pallets, &c. decorated.

CARVERS—preceded by Mr. SKILLINGS, with tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12.

RIGGERS—to the number of 18, with tools, &c.

GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS—preceded by captain NORTON BRAILSFORD, to the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.

BAKERS—headed by Mr. J. WHITE, to the number of 20, with their tools, &c.

TANNERS and CURRIERS—preceded by Mr. S. BASS, to the number of 28, with tools, &c.

SHOE MAKERS—preceded by Mr. S. BANGS, to the number of 50, with lasts, &c. decorated.

TAYLORS—to the number of 56, with their tools, measures, &c.

HATTERS—preceded by major SEWARD, to the number of 26, with their bows, furs, &c.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS—to the number of 8, with a miniature press, moulds, &c.

Mr. VOSE, on horseback.

The Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, on runners, drawn by 13 horses,

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, ESQ. Commander.
Lieut. Weeks. Mr. E. Sigourney, Purser.
Lieut. Adams. Mann'd by thirteen
Mr. La Moine, Master. seamen & marines.

With full colours flying—followed by captains of vessels, 85 seamen, dressed in ribbons, and about 150 of the principal merchants in town.

SHIP-BUILDERS—to the number of 20, with a work-yard, drawn by 13 horses, in which were 7 or 8 vessels on the stocks, with the men at work.

CARPENTERS—preceded by Mr. CRAFTS, to the number of 136, with tools of every sort, decorated.

MASONS—preceded by major BELL, to the number of 70, with trowels, &c as at work.

CABINET and COACH-MAKERS. WHEELWRIGHTS, &c.—to the number of 30, with the insignia of their crafts.

PRINTERS—preceded by Mr. B. EDES, to the number of 15, with a stand, drawn on a sled, and compositors at work.

SADDLERS—to the number of 12, with tools decorated, &c.

GOLDSMITHS—to the number of 15, with hammers, &c.

LEATHER-DRESSERS—preceded by major W. DAWES, on horseback, (dressed in skins) to the number of 20, with skins, and working tools.

CARD MAKERS—to the number of 12, with wire, &c.

The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN—in a sleigh, drawn by four horses.

The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS—commanded by Captain GRAY, closed the procession.

In this order, the whole proceeded by the houses of the several gentlemen, who represented this town in convention, and testified their approbation of their conduct by three huzzas from the whole line, and salutes from the ship and volunteer company. About 4 o'clock, the procession arrived at the Hall, where refreshment was liberally provided, at which as many as could find admittance partook; but though the Hall will hold 1500 men, not above one third of the procession could get in. However, we were happy that our country friends were accommodated to their wishes.

We have not time to give a just account of this beautiful parade: we can only say, that the perfect order and urbanity, the dignity and solemnity that marked the procession through the whole day, was such as had a most interesting effect on the numerous spectators which a scene so august and novel collected together.

At two o'clock, when the procession passed by the state-house, captain Johnson's company of artillery honoured them with a salute of 13 guns.

Annapolis, February 25, 1788.

THE subscriber having empowered Richard Sprigg, jun. to receive the debts and settle the accounts of the late Doctor John Sprigg, all persons indebted are requested to make speedy payment to him, at Mrs. F. Bryce's, Annapolis; it will be rendered convenient to those residing in Prince George's county, by his attending at Upper-Marlborough, at the April court next.

1 RICHARD SPRIGG, administrator.

Frederick county, December 31, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to Frederick county court, in March next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called Locust Neck, lying in the county aforesaid.

1 FREDERICK KEFFER.

February 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Kent county court to receive the benefit of the late insolvent act, after this notice is given six weeks in the Baltimore Journal and Maryland Gazette.

1 6 3 5 1 WILLIAM BRADSHA.

Charles county, February 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to discharge his debts, he intends to petition Charles county court, at April term next, and take the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

1 6 3 5 1 FRANCIS IGNATIUS STEWART.

Bladensburg, January 25, 1788.

A COOK of good character and abilities is wanted in the tavern line; none need apply but such whose recommendation will entitle them to liberal wages.

3 X THOMAS ROSE.

The Commissioners of the Board of Treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office, till the 1st day of May inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 2d day of July, 1788, to the last of Dec. 1789, (both dates inclusive) at the places and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the river Muskingum, and at the mouth of the river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the said river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the said Miami, to, and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami Village before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq' Isle, and at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver Creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the Board of Treasury and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The payment of the provisions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on such states as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the board of treasury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract.

1 SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WATER LIVINGSTON.

New-York, February 22, 1788.

February 4, 1788.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a negro woman, named ESTHER, about twenty years old, five feet two inches high, a likely well made wench, yellow complexion; had on, and took with her, one old Welch cotton, and two calico jackets, one of them with black spots, one white linen, one calico, and one old Welch cotton petticoat, one new osnabrig, and one white linen shift, negro stockings and shoes, also white stockings and black womans shoes, a black hat, and sundry other cloaths.—Whoever takes up and secures the said negro wench, so that her master gets her again, shall receive, if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

3 X w3 BRICE T. B. WORTINGTON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Henry Hawkins, near the brick church, Prince-George's county, a small black MARE, about thirteen hands high, three years old, with a white face and three white legs, whether docked or branded, has never been rode.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

2

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

3 JOHN PARNHAM.

January 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the seventh day of April next, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a resolve of the general assembly.

4 DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1788.

Hagar's-town, January 31, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me out of Washington county court, and to me directed, will be sold, by public sale, on the premises, on Monday the tenth of March next,

THREE lots of ground, situate in Hancock-town, in the county aforesaid, No. 10, 11 and 14; on number 10 and 11 stand a good dwelling house, store house, kitchen, barn, and stables, all in good tenantable repair; number 14 is a vacant lot, but very advantageously situated for public or mercantile business. The above property was seized and taken from Jacob Bishop at the suit of Peter Hasliegh.

3X ADAM OTT, sheriff.

February 11, 1788.

ON the petition of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 28th day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

February 11, 1788.

ON the petition of William Hopper, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 28th day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

January 29, 1788.

ON the petition of Thomas Selby, jun. of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

January 25, 1788.

ON the petition of Andrew Scott, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

February 4, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince George's county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

4 THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subsciber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

6X FRANCIS DAVIS.

February 14, 1788.

ON the application of the trustee and sundry of the creditors of George Sibbald, the tenth day of April next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of the said George Sibbald to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted, and the first day of May next is appointed for the sale of the goods assigned by the said George Sibbald to, and now in the possession of, the trustee; the notice hereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, February 4, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all her creditors, that being unable to discharge her debts, she intends to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing March court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

4 MARY RANKEN.

February 4, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

4 HENRY SCOTT.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge her debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne Arundel county court, in March next, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

6X ANNE TILLY.

February 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court in April next, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

3 SAMUEL WHITEHEAD.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Montgomery county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

6X HEZEKIAH OWEN.

January 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

5 JOHN MITCHEL, jun.

January 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince George's county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

5 WILLIAM HARDEY.

Patowmack Company.

Alexandria, February 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Patowmack Company, that the speediest measures will be pursued for the recovery of the sums already called for and in arrear, agreeable to the late acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, which empowers the directors to recover by motion on ten days notice. And the president and directors now call for the further sum of six pounds ten shillings sterling, to be paid to the treasurer, on or before the 15th day of March next, on each share subscribed to the said company.

By order of the directors,
2 WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer.

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F.
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S, *March* 6.
s assembled, February
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tary of foreign affairs,
is hereby authorised
on made to him for that
nal form, sea letters for
any vessels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and distant voyages at his discretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by such other evidence as shall by him be deemed satisfactory, by the person or persons applying therefor, that the vessel or vessels for which such sea letters shall be required, shall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely, and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and shall be navigated for the most part by the same. That for this pur-

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ing on the ...
ey grant it, the other powers who are at present interested in the commerce of places where Russia is now excluded, will shew their indignation.

Extract of a letter from John Baker, to Dr. Hawes, dated Salisbury-Square, December 31.

"I enjoy inexpressible satisfaction in having it in my power to address you a second time on a subject, which must prove truly pleasing; as every additional instance of resuscitation is a further confirmation of the real importance of the humane society, not only as tending to the happiness of individuals, but likewise to national prosperity.

... held next spring will in great measure depend upon the persons sent to invite them, as without the greatest attention paid them, their principal chiefs will not attend.

Feb. 9. The messengers appointed to invite the different tribes of Indians to the treaty that is to be held in May next, will set out from this place in a few days for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

An Irish paper has the following paragraph:

"The button manufacturers of this metropolis, it

number of the respectable citizens, of a decent re-
past, prepared in the senate chamber—where, in
mutual congratulations, and testimonials of satisfac-
tion, all party
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continued, must be
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smoki
A Brush-Harr
A large Roller, draw
Four Reap
Four Mowers, with
Hay-make
Eight Husbandmen,
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fers at work,
A yoke of fat cattle,

A Cart loaded with
Butcher
[The above were our
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number of 73, carr
—decorated with ri
SHIPWRIGHTS—prec
the number of 43
ROPE-MAKERS—pre
to the number
with hemp—with
men, decorated wi
martial music.
MAST-MAKERS—pre
to the number of 3
SAIL-MAKERS—prec
the number
SHIP-JOINERS—prec
number of 34,
BLOCK-MAKERS—p
the number
MATHEMATICAL I
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COOPERS—preceded
ber of 23,
BOAT-BUILDERS—
to the numb
PAINTERS—to the

CARVERS—preced
&c. decora
RIGGERS—to the
GLAZIERS and P
NORTON BRAIL
with diamonds,
BAKERS—headed by Mr. J. WHITE, to the number
of 20, with their tools, &c.
TANNERS and CURRIERS—preceded by Mr. S.
BASS, to the number of 28, with tools, &c.
SHOE MAKERS—preceded by Mr. S. BANGS, to the
number of 50, with lasts, &c. decorated.
T[illegible]—to the number of 56, with their tools,
[illegible]

January 28, 1788.

IT is ordered by the chancellor, that the chancery courts shall meet in future on the second Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in June, the third Tuesday in November, and the third Tuesday in December, annually.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and poſſeſſion immediately had,

THE fulling and grift mills newly rebuilt at the Head of South river, with fifty acres of land, well wooded, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes, with a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, about eight acres of meadow, well improved. Any perſon inclinable to treat for the ſame, may know the terms by applying to Leonard Sellman, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, near Pig-point.

3X LEONARD GEARY.

Imported in the laſt arrivals at this place, and for ſale on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcribers,

EAST-INDIA coffee of ſuperior quality, tallow and ſpermaceti candles, Iriſh linens, at all prices, from 8d to 2s6d ſterling coſt, printed linens, German linens, brown and white rolls, oſnaburgs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia duck, gun-powder, &c.

STEWART and PLUNKET.

Baltimore, February 4, 1788. 2

Britain's-Bay, St Mary's county, Jan. 28, 1788.

LAND for SALE.

THREE hundred and twenty-four acres of excellent quality, well adapted for Indian corn, tobacco, and ſmall grain, with good improvements, and is exceedingly well watered, and tolerably well timbered and is very well calculated for a perſon in the mercantile line.

And alſo one hundred and forty four acres of excellent land, adjacent to the aforeſaid lands, well timbered and watered, with good improvements. Application to be made to

2 JOSEPH FENWICK.

January 21, 1788.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed the ſubſcribers truſtees for the creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis; in order to enable us to execute the ſaid truſt, notice is hereby given, that all perſons indebted to the ſaid William Logan make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to produce the ſame, that a juſt and proper dividend may be made, and the buſineſs cloſed as ſoon as poſſible.

To be ſold, on the 13th of March next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, known and diſtinguiſhed on the plot of ſaid city by No. 31, with the following improvements thereon:

A wharf 150 feet front, with 12 feet water, and 350 feet deep, a brick houſe two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a framed blackſmith's ſhop. Alſo a lot on Cornhill ſtreet with a framed houſe thereon, and all the houſehold furniture of the ſaid William Logan, conſiſting of feather beds, tables, chairs and kitchen furniture.

5X ALLEN QUYNN,
DAVID GRODES, } truſtees.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a law empowering the juſtices of St. Mary's county court to levy a ſum of money yearly for the maintenance of her ſon Ballakiah, who is inſane.

5 ELIZABETH WATHEN.

Frederick county, February 7, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition to next March court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tract of land, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, &c. his part of a tract of land, called the Meadow, and another tract of land called Something, both ſituate on the Meadow Branch, a branch of Great Pipe-creek.

2 MICHAEL PFOUTZ.

February 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Calvert county court for a commiſſion to aſcertain and mark, under the late act, the bounds and lines of five tracts of land in ſaid county, called Trotter's Purchaſe, Robert's Chance, Little Land, Chalk Hills, and Letchworth's Chance.

2 JAMES HEIGHE.

February 13, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

2 HUMPHREY BECKETT.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, abouth ſix feet high, a ſark mulatto, by trade a blackſmith, and is alſo a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he ſpeaks it is in a loud voice and very earneſt; he has a ſcar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his poſſeſſion a written permiſſion, ſigned by Walter Pye, his former maſter, to hire himſelf wherever he choſe, and with this and a forged paſs it is likely he will endeavour to make his eſcape; he was ſeen at Annapolis during the laſt races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro Bob, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Eſq; of Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take him on board their veſſels. 13

Timonium, Baltimore county, January 26, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of Archibald Buchanan, deceaſed, that the executrix has ſettled with the orphans court, for all the property that came to her hands; that ſhe has commenced ſuits on all the bonds, accounts, &c. on which ſhe has any reaſonable expectation of recovering the money; that the books of the ſaid deceaſed are in ſo deranged a ſituation, that ſhe fears they are not worth ſettling; ſhe is ready and willing to ſhew the ſame to the creditors, and is deſirous to deliver them up to ſaid creditors for their uſe;—ſhe will meet the ſaid creditors any time before the 24th of March next.

3X SARAH BUCHANAN, executrix.

Sotterley, January 7, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next court for Calvert county, for a commiſſion under the late act, to aſcertain and mark the lines of two tracts of land in ſaid county, called Mile's End and Mill Run.

3 GEORGE PLATER.

Annapolis, February 7.

ANNAPOLIS *and* BALTIMORE STAGES.

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes to run a ſtage from Annapolis to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to, Annapolis, three times in the week. The ſtage will ſet out from his houſe in Annapolis on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, and from Mr. Philips's tavern, in Baltimore, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at eight o'clock in the morning. The fare will be fifteen ſhillings each paſſenger, and baggage to be rated at 150 weight as a paſſenger. As the ſubſcriber is well provided with carriages, good horſes and able drivers, he ſhall hope that his conſtant endeavours to oblige, will be favoured with the encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully acknowleged.

Having been diſappointed in procuring a third carriage, he is prevented from running through every day from each place, as advertiſed, until the breaking up of the ice.

3X WILLIAM CLARK.

[illegible] ed in the tavern line; none need apply but ſuch whole recommendation will entitle them to liberal wages.

3X THOMAS ROSE.

[illegible] held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a reſolve of the general aſſembly.

4 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.